

CARRANZA POKES BRITAIN

He Seems to Be Trying to
Cause Irritation with
the United States

BRITAIN DENIES
USING STATE DEPT.

Apparently Aguilar Made a
Private Note Public—A
Warning to Be Neutral

Mexico City, Nov. 15.—Consul General Thurston, the British diplomatic representative here during the absence of Thomas B. Hohler, chargé d'affaires, on Monday presented a communication to the foreign office regarding the reply of Mexico to the suggestion sent Mexico by the United States regarding neutrality in connection with German submarine operations in the Gulf of Mexico.

It is reported at the foreign office that the British note asserted that the British government had not authorized the United States to make any representations for the entente allies regarding submarines, that Mr. Thurston was the accredited representative of Great Britain here and that any necessary representations would be made through him. It was also reported that the note declared that the communication of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador at Washington, to the American state department was sent as a matter of information to the United States only.

Charles B. Parker, the American chargé d'affaires, also presented a note to the government Monday night which it was said at the foreign office dealt with the same subject. Foreign Minister Aguilar announced that he would make public the text of both notes soon.

The impression prevails in official circles that the American note declares the American communication was passed on to Mexico as confidential information and was not intended as a representation or for publication.

The foreign office Monday received a communication from England regarding an article published here, erroneously announcing the death of a torpedoed liner of Thomas B. Hohler, the British chargé d'affaires, now on vacation, in which Mr. Hohler was alluded to as an enemy of the Mexican government. Foreign Minister Aguilar in discussing the communication said the government had never considered Mr. Hohler persona non grata or an enemy, or it would have asked for his recall.

A dispatch from Mexico City Nov. 5 said Mexico had been notified by the British ambassador at Washington of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico and had been warned that the entente allies would take "drastic measures" if the submarines received aid from Mexican ports or sources. Foreign Minister Aguilar announced that the note had been sent through Secretary of State Lansing and Charge d'Affaires Parker. At the state department in Washington it was denied that a warning had been forwarded to Mexico, but that a suggestion had been offered that Mexico take precautions against a violation of her neutrality through German submarine operations.

Wilson Gains in California.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15.—Woodrow Wilson's plurality was increased by 190 votes by returns from county clerks yesterday. The count progressed slowly and was far from complete in the larger counties. A few smaller counties reported.

GRANDAMA NEVER LET HER HAIR GET GRAY

She Kept Her Locks Dark and Glossy,
with Sage Tea and
Sulphur

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is messy and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyleth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyleth's Sage and Sulphur Compound and look years younger. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and not a medicine. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Adv.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke
jam it in a Jimmy pipe or roll up a cigarette.
It's great!
Topsy 5 cent tin, 10 cent tin,
pound and half-pound tins.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. One package
proves it. 25c at all druggists.

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When YOU want a piece
of jewelry, come in and
see our splendid display

O. J. DODGE, The Jeweler
286 Main Street
Sole Agent for "Boston American" in Barre

YOUR BILIOUSNESS

and constipation, headache, drowsiness, coated tongue, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, quickly disappear if you take Hood's Pills. Many of these pills act better on the liver and bowels than anything else. Do not gripe. 25c. of druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

BREAKS A COLD IN A FEW HOURS

First Dose of "Pape's Cold Compound"
Relieves All Grippe
Misery

Don't stay stuffed-up!
Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold, either in the head, chest, body or limbs.
It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only 25 cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Don't accept a substitute.—Adv.

DEMANDS RELEASE OF AMERICANS

United States State Department Wants
Action in Cases of Two Men
Men in Mexico.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 15.—Representations were made yesterday by the American state department to the Carranza government through its agents here and in Mexico City, for immediate action to be taken in the cases of Benjamin Ibrahim, the scout for General Pershing, and Joseph Williams, a Mormon resident of Colonia Duran, who are being held in the Juarez jail.

DOING SPLENDID WORK.

Woman's Home Missionary Society of
Vermont Conference.

The 32nd annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary society of Vermont conference was held at St. Johnsbury Nov. 9 and 10 in the new church recently dedicated by the Methodists of that town. It has been said by one who understands conditions in our country that for social uplift and moral regeneration, no society is doing more than the Woman's Home Missionary society.

The Methodist conference supports six pupils in industrial homes in Southland, aids the immigrants' home at East Boston and the medical mission in Hull street, Boston.

In North Barre, the conference owns a deaconess' home and chapel, valued at \$5,000, where a large Sunday school is conducted, also classes in domestic science, kitchen gardening and sewing. Reading room and clubs are given attention for the benefit of the young people and children of that community. (The running expenses exceeded \$1,200 last year.) The sum of \$2,055 passed through the treasury of the woman's society this year, \$217 of which was collected in mite boxes.

The secretary of the supply department gave a report of domestic goods valued at \$211, mostly sent to the home in Barre, though an occasional package has been forwarded to some frontier minister's family. Other reports show that members have been busy about the King's business. The society proposes to raise during the ensuing year \$2,025 for the work in hand. Pledge-making here is always a very interesting time, when each society states what they will assume for their share of the year's budget.

Officers elected were: President, Mrs. A. H. Wabab, Fairlee; vice-presidents, Mrs. William Shaw, Montpelier; Miss Alice Farinham, Barre; Mrs. W. E. Douglas, Enosbury Falls; cor. sec., Mrs. V. A. Irish, Enosbury Falls; rec. sec., Mrs. L. W. Hanson, Montpelier; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Montpelier; supplies, Mrs. H. P. Simpson, Sheffield; mite boxes, Mrs. M. G. Sherburne, Montpelier; literature, Mrs. A. L. Cilley, Fairlee; temperance, Mrs. E. Carson Mason, Bellows Falls; S. B. secretary, Mrs. N. G. Marron, Fairlee; evangelism, Miss Ina Morgan, Lowell.

Some very carefully prepared and most interesting papers were read. The Italian work was reviewed by the superintendent, Miss Hattie Davis. Mrs. E. M. Taylor, superintendent of medical missions, Hull street, Boston, spoke in a very interesting way of their clinics and clubs and other lines of work among the 40,000 foreigners in "the wrong end" of that city.

The national meeting, as seen by Miss Louise Lewis, proved that the leader had been a close observer and listener, as she told of many interesting incidents culled from that session of eight days, where 375 delegates, 60 deaconesses, 450 registered visitors sat together from morning to evening with an interest ever increasing in the work reviewed and discussed, for which nearly a million dollars had been raised during the past year, and appropriations made to sustain. Truly, this work needs the aid of every woman in God's country.

If we realize the conditions that exist in various parts of the states, as told by Mrs. D. B. Street of Washington, D. C., who is general secretary of the deaconess' department, we shall be eager to assist in making them better. This was a grand climax of an eventful day; a profitable sitting together for the love of Christ and in His name. Very enjoyable music was furnished by A. E. Atwood, Miss Edwina Blodgett and Mrs. Don Stiles.

Resolutions of appreciation were adopted for everyone who had assisted to make the occasion pleasant and profitable. Bountiful dinners and suppers were served in the basement of the church, which, with doubt, has as fine equipment for serving as any in New England.

James Steeves, motoring from Northampton, Mass., to West Rutland Sunday night, was shot at two miles from the latter place by two young men, walking toward Castleton and apparently under the influence of liquor. The bullet passed through the wind shield just above Mr. Steeves' head.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—adv.

NEW ENGLAND FRUIT SHOW

(Continued from first page)

even light sandy loam. The range of variety soils for any particular variety is much narrower than this, however. We need to know much more than we do now about the different relations of varieties to soils and soil conditions.

"We could give more consideration to the individual preference of varieties. This includes not only soil management but also methods of pruning, harvesting and marketing. Some varieties are more susceptible to certain diseases than others and perhaps less clearly insect pests have their varietal preference. Finally, we should consider that every large market takes more kindly than to others. Before deciding what varieties to grow, one should inquire in all available markets as to their preference.

"Let us consider now the question which a good variety must possess, in order to be desirable for commercial purposes.

"Passing to the points of important qualities in the fruit, I would name as of first importance high quality. This is now meeting with more recognition than formerly, and nearly all the heavy plantings in recent years are of varieties comparatively of high quality. Second in importance is good color or attractive appearance. We may educate the public to a certain extent to accept an apple not of attractive appearance, but this is a difficult process and must be repeated with each generation. Next comes good shipping quality. We are learning to handle apples more carefully than formerly, though there is yet room for great progress. Few growers realize the close relation between skin punctures and decay.

"The fourth essential of the fruit is good keeping quality. This is likely to be correlated with good shipping quality. This means that the full development of the fruit should occur the whole summer and it should not mature until the cool weather of late fall is at hand. In the fifth place, I would put uniformity both of size, form, color and season of ripening.

"Sixth, I would place desirable size. The market has limited use for an apple that is undersize and not a very large use for extremely large apples. Finally a good variety must be of good form, smooth, regular and neither too flattened nor too much elongated.

"According to the figures of the department of agriculture, the commercial crop is made up of the following varieties, with percentages of each: Baldwin 15 per cent, Rhode Island Greening 13 per cent, Northern Spy 12 per cent, McIntosh 6 per cent, Ben Davis 6 per cent, Fameuse 6 per cent, Yellow Bellflower 4 per cent, the remainder of the commercial crop being made up of miscellaneous varieties. Baldwin is by all means the leading variety in southern New England, but is of less importance in Vermont.

It should not be planted except in the southern part of the state. It requires a flat sandy loam or at most a light clay loam. It is well known in the market and in most ways an excellent variety. Rhode Island Greening is better adapted to Vermont and is very desirable except in certain sections of the state where the winters are too severe as to injure the wood. It requires a much heavier soil than the Baldwin for best success, a light clay loam or at most a medium clay loam. It is a culinary apple and most in demand in the New York market. It is much affected with the scab and with sooty fungus, it also scabbs in storage.

"Northern Spy should be one of the leading varieties of Vermont, where it succeeds better than it does in Massachusetts. It is particularly as to soil and delicate to handle. It is of high quality and in great demand in the market, where it brings good prices. McIntosh Red is also very desirable for Vermont, more so than in Massachusetts on account of better keeping quality of Vermont-grown McIntosh. It is productive and of the highest quality and now sells as the premium in the market. While it has been heavily planted in recent years, I think the market demands will be such as to insure all first-class fruit that is grown. Ben Davis has been grown somewhat in Vermont, but is of very poor quality and will doubtless be discarded. Fameuse is probably not planted to any extent in the state at present, as it is replaced by the McIntosh, as should be the case.

"Wealthy is a very desirable variety for Vermont, although it does not figure very conspicuously in the commercial crop of the state. It is one of the best varieties to plant for a seller, very uniform, handsome fruit and good quality. Wagner may be used, but is of somewhat doubtful value in the state. Probably the four best varieties for the state are Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh and Wealthy, though it may be necessary to substitute other varieties for Northern Spy and Rhode Island Greening in the colder parts of the state.

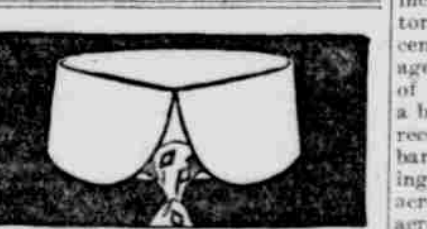
"With the proper choice of variety and proper care, Vermont can compete with the world in apple growing."

How to Make a Profit on Apples.

"Profits in Apple Growing" was the subject considered this afternoon by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, horticulturalist at the New York experiment station at Geneva, N. Y. He said:

"No doubt before me are men from city or town who are planting orchards—beginners embarking upon what seems to be a pleasing hobby and yet one capable of giving a living and an income for old age. Possibly all will go well. It is to be hoped that your castles in the air will materialize.

"We are well justified in saying that with increasing competition, manifold uncertainties in orchard conditions and unbusinesslike administration, fruit-growing is becoming a more and more risky business. In the hands of the careless and uninformed it is likely to prove



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as unstable as a house of cards. Of all this you need to be reminded rather than informed; for, experience and the teachings of years have given the old hands among you, at least, knowledge of the uncertainties in growing fruit and now, everywhere we are hearing discussions of the business side of the industry.

"The only possible way to obtain an absolutely accurate reckoning of the profits and losses of an apple orchard is to add up the expenses for the whole life of the trees and subtract from the total income; the remainder, if plus, is the profit; if minus, as will be most often the case, the losses. This plan might have been feasible for Methuselah with his 969 years, but in our short span of life it will not work. Since annual accountings are not fair, and total ones not possible, we must divide the life of the orchard into periods and take data for each division. In this region where the apple lives as long as man, we may make from the life of the orchard seven periods of a decade each.

"The fruit to be considered is the apple as grown in our orchard situated a few miles west of Rochester, N. Y. The trees are Baldwin, 27 years old at the beginning of the experiment, 37 now. Our accounts tell what each of the orchard operations has cost, the number of bushels of fruit produced and the selling price.

"The exact number for the cultivated plot in this 10-year average is 116.8 barrels. Graded, the acre average for the period is 79.2 for barrelled stock; 37.6 barrels of evaporator and cider stock. Reducing these figures to the tree unit we have for barrel stock 2.93; for evaporator stock 1.4. Total per tree, 4.33 barrels. The proportion of evaporator and cider stock is seemingly high—made so by two autumn gales in different seasons which gave many windfalls.

"There are few regions or years in which interest on investment. Suppose we make the value \$500 per acre and call the interest 5 per cent. This valuation is not high. It is sufficient to cover the overhead expenses of houses and barns. Our first expense item, then, is \$25 an acre on investment, a sum which divided by 116.8, the number of barrels per acre, gives us a charge per barrel of 21 cents as interest on investment. There are few regions or years in which interest on investment. Suppose we make the value \$500 per acre and call the interest 5 per cent. This valuation is not high. It is sufficient to cover the overhead expenses of houses and barns. Our first expense item, then, is \$25 an acre on investment, a sum which divided by 116.8, the number of barrels per acre, gives us a charge per barrel of 21 cents as interest on investment.

"The next account to be charged to cost of production is depreciation in teams and tools, and interest on the money invested in them. First-class machinery for running the average orchard will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. If we set the depreciation and interest on money at 20 per cent for the above equipment we must add 17 cents per barrel of apples to the depreciation account.

"The tillage per acre for the decade was \$7.39, making the amount to be charged against each barrel of fruit 6.3 c. Tillage includes the labor of putting in the cover crop, but not the cost of the seed. For the cover crop seed, in this orchard usually red clover, must be added \$2.74 per acre for seed or 2.3 c. per barrel. The expense of pruning per year per acre was \$3.56—since there are 27 trees to the acre in this orchard the cost per tree was 13.1 c. The cost per barrel of apples was three cents. The average price paid for the work was \$2 per day of 10 hours. The average cost per acre for spraying was \$11.28; per tree 41.8 c.; per barrel of apples 9.6 c.

"The services of the average fruit-grower are worth more than the \$2 per day allowed for actual work and this deficiency must be made up by a charge for superintending the work. The station paid for this service \$300 per year. The charge to be entered against a barrel of apples then for superintending is 25 cents; against the acre unit, \$90; against an apple tree, \$11.0.

"Picking, packing, sorting and hauling have been done in diverse ways during the 10 years and the items cannot be segregated. But the total cost of these operations has been 24.4 c. per barrel. The apples, it should be said, were sorted and packed in the field. The crop was hauled to the station one and one-half miles away over a country road not better than the average. The following is a summary of the cost sheet for a barrel of apples:

Interest on investment	20.21
Tillage	.063
Pruning	.063
Spraying	.096
Cover crop	.023
Superintending orchard	.25
Picking, packing, sorting and hauling	.244
	\$0.93

"All of the first and second apples from this orchard have been packed in barrels. The average price of barrels for 10 years has been 30 cents each. The culls have been handled in the crates and a charge for packing cannot be entered against them. Adding the cost of the barrel to the cost of production we have \$1.29 as the total cost of a barrel of apples.

"We have received an average of \$2.60 for all the barrelled stock sold, which includes firsts and seconds. For evaporator and cider stock we have received 67 cents per barrel, rather above the average possibly, because two seasons' gales of wind. Subtracting \$1.29 the cost of a barrel of apples, from \$2.60, the amount received, we have a net profit of \$1.31 per barrel for firsts and seconds. Multiplying by 79, the number of barrels per acre, we have \$103.49 as the profit per acre for firsts and seconds. Subtracting 72 cents from 93 cents we have 21 cents—the difference between cost of production and average selling price of culls. Multiplying 37.5, the number of barrels of culls per acre, by 21, we have a loss of \$7.88 per acre on the culls, leaving the average net profit per acre in this orchard for the past 10 years \$95.60; add to this the 25 per cent as the annual 10-year dividend, from this orchard.

"The dividend of 24.32 per cent on an investment of \$500 per acre stands for the opportunity in the hands of the ap-

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The regulation garment for an old-time winter is one of our splendid

Fur Coats

You must see these coats to appreciate them. They are the real thing, selected furs, properly cured and perfectly made into coats that anyone can be proud of.

We have all the varieties of furs at a wide range of prices. Let us show you; ask to see our fur caps too.

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ple-growers of New York. It remains for the individual to accept and make the most of the opportunity or to neglect it."

The Opening of the Show.

The exercises began at 8 o'clock last evening by His Excellency, Gov. Charles W. Gates, welcoming both organizations and visitors to the state of Vermont.

He was followed by Hon. James B. Estee, president of the Montpelier board of trade, who extended a welcome on the part of the city of Montpelier. Mr. Estee said in part:

"Montpelier gives to the Vermont State Horticultural society, to the New England Fruit show, to all who are to participate in this momentous event and to all who are to visit Montpelier during this week of exhibition most cordial welcome."

"Montpelier, the capital city, has a reputation justly won for welcoming the visitor, but on this occasion she promises to out-rival herself in this respect, and I promise you she will. But for the Montpelier board of trade, it would not have been possible to have held this wonderful exhibition of the fruits of New England in this city. When we were told that we must raise a certain sum of money, to be made a part of the premiums to be paid successful exhibitors, the members of the board of trade and the citizens of Montpelier did not hesitate. There was not even a doubt in their minds that the money would be raised and raised easily. It was raised and the show is here to corroborate my statement. It is a good show. It is a big show. The fruits of New England are shown in all their richness of color and deliciousness of taste. It would have been quite impossible to have held this excellent exhibition in Montpelier a brief few years ago, and quite impossible to have held it in any place in Vermont a brief few years ago. First, because there was then no organization known as the New England Fruit show, and second, because New England had not aroused herself to the importance of fruit growing. Thanks to New England foresight, we are coming into our own as a fruit growing section, and Vermont is taking her place among her sister states. Again, you are given welcome by Montpelier City and the Montpelier board of trade."

Pres. West Responds.

E. H. West of Dorset, president of Vermont Horticultural society, responded on behalf of his organization. He said in part:

"Mr. Estee: We thank you for this cordial welcome. We are delighted to be here in this city which is nothing for its beauty, hospitality and everything else worth mentioning. We remember that you not only greet us with kind words, but through a most generous contribution of your board of trade, made it possible to hold this splendid exhibition in Vermont.

"The Vermont society is celebrating its 21st birthday in a manner most pleasing to its members. From a modest beginning, we have grown until our membership is now about 500. What we hope and expect to do is to put Vermont on the horticultural map. We have every natural advantage with our geographical location, cheap lands, low freight rates to the greatest markets of the world, but up to date, there are only a few growers in the state that are practicing scientific apple culture. These few, however, have demonstrated the wonderful fruit growing possibilities of much of our land.

"We believe emphatically in the quality of our fruit. If we only take advantage of our opportunities we have a combination hard to beat. Here on these shelves a few of our best growers (I'm sorry to say several of our largest producers are not exhibited) are showing

Spies and McIntosh, that I venture to say can scarcely be equalled anywhere else in the United States.

"Let us hope that as a result of such a meeting as this we may, by correct diffusion of horticultural knowledge, aid in making Vermont apples as famous throughout the world as Vermont granite, marble, and maple sugar is to-day.

"Again Mr. Estee, in behalf of the Vermont Horticultural society, I thank you, and through you, the citizens of Montpelier, for this cordial, generous and much appreciated welcome."

He then said:

"Boom the apple and the apple will boom Vermont."

Responding on behalf of the New England Fruit show, George E. Aiken, vice-president of that organization said in part:

"A few years ago, Mr. George W. Perry, then president of the Vermont Horticultural society, right here in this hall, gave us a motto. That motto is: 'Boom the apple, and the apple will boom Vermont.'"

"We began booming the apple, but for three years, no answering boom was heard. Last year at the New England Fruit show in Boston, the Vermont apple gave a boom that was heard all over New England. The Vermont exhibit that went down there came home with fifty-three ribbons, or more than all the other states combined, except Massachusetts, which naturally got more, being right on the spot. To-night the Vermont and other New England apples are giving a boom which will be heard across the continent.

"We are glad the other states are with us to-night. New England is not a large place, and the states should act in unison. We must not lay too much emphasis on the fact that a certain box is Vermont apples, or Maine apples, or Connecticut apples, but on the fact that they are New England apples. Still I realize that it is hard to forget state lines, but these New England Fruit shows are making it easier. The better acquainted we become with our neighboring growers, the easier co-operation will be, and when we look at these apples here to-night, the finest lot of apples in America, we can see that the Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire apples are very much alike."

"Now here at this meeting, let us start to boom the New England apple and in two or three years, that boom will be heard across the Rocky mountains, and the people there will hear it and understand that it means that they can no longer send their inferior quality apples into the markets under our very noses and get the price per box that we get per barrel."

Marketing Horticultural Products.

The principal speaker last evening was Hon. Wilfred Wheeler of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture. His subject was "Marketing Horticultural Products," and he spoke, in brief, as follows:

"The problem of agriculture to-day is one of production of large quantities of special crops in large areas and marketing through organization. The east has seen the west capture its markets. It has done this through large production and through efficient organization. As a result, the west has forced the east to organize and we must organize with a uniform product, a uniform package and uniform methods of selling.

"Massachusetts produces \$50,000,000

worth of agricultural products annually and consumes \$250,000,000 worth of these products. It is not a question with us of disposal of products, but a question of how to dispose of them, and I may say that most organizations for disposal of crops begin at the wrong end."

Mr. Wheeler then went into the detail of growing crops, the purchase of supplies, farm management, credit facilities, question of manager, question of marketing, the disposal of surplus, machinery on the farm and the packages produce should take.

He then said:

"The same good management on one farm is likely to succeed on another farm in the same section. The labor of the farm should be utilized on another farm during the busy season. Under such arrangement cost would be reduced and especially in this method advisable in the packing season as a trained crew is far more effective than green help. Co-operation in the use of machinery can be made to work out satisfactorily and at a reduction of cost below that of individual ownership. By marketing farm products through an organization, capital is more easily secured.

"One feature that might well be utilized in marketing products of the farm is that of advertising, and this is sure to come as organizations are effected."

BAD BREATH

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove It

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work. People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system. They do that which dangerous calomel does without any of the bad after effects.

All the benefits of nasty, sickening, gripping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without gripping, pain or any disagreeable effects.

Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowel and liver complaint with the attendant bad breath.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color. Take one or two every night for a week and note the effect. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

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